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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/791,140	03/02/2004	Ge Wang	21087.0026U2	3175
23859	7590	04/27/2010	EXAMINER	
Ballard Spahr LLP			LUONG, PETER	
SUITE 1000				
999 PEACHTREE STREET			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
ATLANTA, GA 30309-3915			3737	
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			04/27/2010	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/791,140	WANG ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Peter Luong	3737

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 January 2010.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-11, 13-26 and 28-90 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 31-90 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-11, 13-26 and 28-30 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 1/28/2010 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. Claims 1-11, 13-26, and 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Warren et al. (Warren et al., "Combined Ultrasound and Fluorescence Spectroscopy for Physico-Chemical Imaging of Atherosclerosis". IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering 42(2) (1995): 121-132) in view of Tomography – Definition from Dictionary.com and Peter et al. ("Design study of a novel dual-modality emission micro-imaging tomography for radiopharmaceutical and bioluminescent/fluorescent molecular approaches". IEEE Int'l Symp. On Biomedical Imaging Proceddings (2002): 797-800).

5. With respect to claims 1 and 16, the publication of Warren et al. discloses a method and system for reconstructing a bioluminescent source distribution within an object (abstract, line 1) comprising imaging the object using a first imaging modality (page 125, col. 1, lines 12-13) to produce a first reconstructed image (figure 2, image reconstructed on oscilloscope), mapping optical properties (optical properties found on page 123, section B, lines 1-4) of the object to the first reconstructed image (page 126, col. 1, lines 54-58, data mapped to pixels), and detecting optical signals emitted from the object using an optical imaging modality (page 124, col. 2, lines 15-17) to produce a bioluminescent source distribution (page 126, col. 1, lines 54-58; page 123 Monte Carlo radiative transfer model), based on the mapped optical properties (page 126, col. 1, lines 54-58). Warren et al. also discloses a library of optical properties of the object (page 122, col. 2, lines 45-47 and Table 1) and a processor for mapping the optical properties of the object to the first reconstructed image (PC, figure 2).

6. Warren et al. does not teach the first imaging modality is a tomographic imaging modality. However, ultrasound is a well known tomographic imaging modality (see

definition of tomography). Warren et al. only teaches A-mode imaging however B-mode imaging (tomographic ultrasound) is well known in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the imaging modality of Warren et al. to a tomographic imaging modality as a substitution of one imaging modality for another is well within the skill level of one of ordinary skill in the art.

7. Warren et al. does not teach detecting internally derived bioluminescent signals. However, Peter et al. teaches a dual-modality imaging system comprising a tomographic imaging device and a bioluminescent/fluorescent imaging device. Peter et al. teaches that the bioluminescent/fluorescent imaging device is capable of detecting both bioluminescent signals and fluorescent signals. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have substituted the fluorescence imaging of Warren et al. with the bioluminescent/fluorescent imaging of Peter et al. as a matter of substitution of parts in order to detect both bioluminescent and fluorescent signals.

8. With respect to claims 2 and 17, Warren et al. discloses wherein the first reconstructed image shows two or three dimensional structural details of the object (A-mode image, page 125, col. 1, lines 12-13).

9. With respect to claims 3, 5, 9, 18, 20, and 24, Warren et al. discloses wherein the bioluminescent source distribution shows cross-sectional or volumetric views of the object or quantitative features of underlying source distributions of the object (page 122, col. 1, lines 27-30).

10. With respect to claims 4 and 19, Warren et al. discloses wherein the bioluminescent source distribution is reconstructed to represent multiple types of source distributions with various spectral characteristics (it is inherent that there would be multiple sources for a cross-sectional image to be reconstructed, page 122, col. 1, lines 27-30, furthermore, it is also inherent for the sources to have varying spectral characteristics, such as wavelengths).

11. With respect to claims 6 and 21, Warren et al. discloses wherein the bioluminescent source distribution is reconstructed using an iterative or analytical approach (page 123, section C).

12. With respect to claim 7 and 22, Warren et al. discloses wherein the step of detecting optical signals uses sensors (page 124, col. 2, lines 15-17).

13. With respect to claims 8 and 23, Warren et al. discloses wherein the step of detecting optical signals also uses optical path components (page 124, col. 2, lines 28-30).

14. With respect to claims 10 and 25, Warren et al. discloses wherein the optical properties include at least one of absorption coefficients, scattering coefficients, scattering anisotropy, indices of refraction, and features of underlying sources (page 123, section B, lines 1-4, and Table 1 shows scattering coefficients).

15. With respect to claims 11 and 26, Warren et al. discloses wherein the first imaging modality includes at least one of x-ray computed tomography, micro computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, and ultrasound (page 125, col. 1, lines 12-13).

16. With respect to claims 13 and 28, Warren et al. discloses segmenting the first reconstructed image into regions (A-mode imaging, page 125, col. 1, lines 12-13), wherein the step of mapping maps the optical properties to each segmented region of the image (page 126, col. 1, lines 54-58, mapped to pixels).

17. With respect to claim 14 and 29, Warren et al. discloses registering the first reconstructed image with the detected optical signals before producing the second reconstructed image (page 126, col. 1, lines 54-58).

18. With respect to claims 15 and 30, Warren et al. discloses wherein the step of registration uses a landmark-based method, a landmark free method, or an optical surface imager method (the catheter images the interior surface of an artery, page 125, col. 1, line 22-23).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-11, 13-26, and 28-30 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peter Luong whose telephone number is (571)270-1609. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 9:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m., EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brian Casler can be reached on (571) 272-4956. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/BRIAN CASLER/
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Examiner, Art Unit 3737